



URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON



the
Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Senior Public Health Inspector
for the year
1969



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June, 1970.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the district for 1969.

The estimated mid-1969 population was 31,920, an increase of 130 over the mid-1968 figure. There was a total of 555 live births during the year, 45 more than in 1968, the adjusted birth rate being 17.2 compared with the National Rate of 16.3. Six deaths of infants under 1 year occurred in 1968, to give an Infant Mortality Rate of 11 compared with the National Infant Mortality Rate of 18 per 1,000 live births. This rate in Chadderton is the lowest for some years, but it must be remembered that in the smaller areas one year's figures do not carry as much comparable significance as in the larger centres of population.

A total of 398 deaths occurred during the year, 11 less than in 1968, to give an adjusted death rate of 14.1 compared with the National Rate of 11.9.

There were 233 cases of infectious disease notified in 1969, an increase of 140 over the 1968 figures, this increase being largely in measles cases, 183 as compared with 48 in 1968. Only 10 cases of dysentery were reported and no outbreaks of food poisoning, but as always cleanliness and personal hygiene are absolutely essential in prevention of these diseases. Once again there were no cases of smallpox, diphtheria or acute poliomyelitis in the area. Parents are reminded that to maintain a satisfactory level of community immunity it is necessary for 70 - 80% of children to receive routine immunisation.

During 1969, the housing clearance programme continued at a steady pace and the growth of both Council-owned and privately-owned new property is making its face seen in the area. The Council also started making plans for Improvement Areas, but these are limited in size at present.

The Council also pressed ahead during the year, with its own plans for Refuse Disposal at the same time its Officers did partake in discussion with neighbouring authorities on this most important subject of Refuse Disposal.

At the time of writing the Report, the Government's Second Green Paper on Reorganisation of the Health Services has been published. This is to involve large scale reorganisation of Public Financed Health Services but as far as can be seen the Environmental Health Services will remain under the control of the Local Authorities, in whatever reorganisation is proposed for the Authorities themselves.

In conclusion, I must record my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Council, the Senior Public Health Inspector and Staff of the Health Department for their continued assistance, interest and support during the year, including their help in the preparation of this report.

Your sincerely,

G. R. Brackenridge,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.1969/70.

Chairman	:	Councillor F. Hilton.
Vice-Chairman	:	Councillor C. Kershaw.
Members	:	Councillor R. Brookes.
	:	Councillor J. J. Curran.
	:	Councillor G. Howard.
	:	Councillor A. Knott.
	:	Councillor D. Shaw.
	:	Councillor J. Spivey.
	:	Councillor H. Winterburn.

S T A F F.

1969.

Medical Officer of Health.	GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Divisional Health Office, 'TYLON' Middleton Road, Chadderton.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.	JOAN M. CURTIS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector.	W.H. LOCKER, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.
Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector.	E. BLACK, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C. A.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspectors.	E. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I.
	J. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.
Technical Officer.	H. SMITH.
Pupil Public Health Inspector.	R. ATHERTON.
Clerical Staff.	J. SMITH.
	MISS B. GARSIDE.
	MISS S. L. BAMFORD.

SECTION A.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

Though no coal is now mined in Chadderton, nor in the immediate neighbourhood, it is claimed the area lies on the Lancashire Coalfield. Situated on the western side of the Pennines and forming part of the lower slopes the district rises from a height of 300 feet above sea level on the western side to 500 feet as it approaches the Pennines. The western area is covered with glacial sands and gravels which in turn give way to boulder clay on the west side of the District.

It forms part of the great South East Lancashire conurbation bounded by Manchester, Failsworth, Oldham, Royton and Middleton, and has a 3,014 acreage.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

A wide variety of industry operates in Chadderton ranging from the production of cotton textiles, foam rubber and plastics to the carrying on of aircraft production, electrical engineering and brickmaking.

The area is in the main residential, with a number of open spaces maintained by the Council and a green belt to the north of the district presenting a rural outlook.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange kindly supplied the following information.

January, 1969, saw a rise in the number of persons out of work when 1.7 per cent of the total working population of 82,000 were registered as unemployed. This figure was lower than that for the North West Region as a whole and the National Average which both stood at 2.6 per cent.

During the early part of the year the numbers unemployed declined, but rose again in August to the January figure. By the end of the year however the percentage had settled at 1.5.

It was not until November that any short-time working was experienced in the area and this involved only small numbers of workers. During the Christmas holiday period, however, four local employers closed down for a full week.

The demand for labour continued over the year and was particularly high in respect of female operatives.

Date Month Ending	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED				TEMPORARY STOPPED		Percentage of Total Working Population
	Men aged 18 and over.	Women aged 18 and over	Boys under 18	Girls aged 18 and over	Total	Total	
13.1.69.	1,187	171	18	12	1,388	18	1.7
10.2.69.	1,186	160	13	14	1,373	28	1.7
10.3.69.	1,160	157	12	4	1,333	17	1.6
14.4.69.	1,170	176	26	10	1,382	20	1.6
12.5.69.	1,025	147	15	7	1,194	89	1.5
9.6.69.	1,019	179	16	5	1,219	13	1.5
14.7.69.	1,101	195	21	17	1,334	7	1.6
11.8.69.	1,131	239	40	20	1,430	2	1.7
8.9.69.	998	199	26	16	1,239	3	1.5
13.10.69.	1,044	203	17	15	1,279	8	1.5
10.11.69.	1,030	202	18	4	1,254	51	1.5
8.12.69.	1,050	188	14	6	1,258	22	1.5

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	3,014 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1969)	31,920
Population (Census, 1966)	30,940
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1969 (according to rate book)	12,162
Rateable Value	£1,381,093
Sum represented by a ld. rate (estimated)	£5,410
Number of hours sunshine during 1969	895
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded	201
Month in which most sunshine was recorded	June - 195.5 hours.
Day in which most sunshine was recorded	15th July - 13 hours.

DISTRICTS - 1966 CENSUS

11.

		Middleton		Chadderton		Failsworth	
Total Population		57,020	%	30,940	%	22,720	%
Child Popu- lation	All Pre-School (0-4)	5,510	9.5	2,480	8	2,320	10
	School (5-14)	10,900	19	4,210	14	3,010	13
	Total under 15	16,410	28.5	6,690	22	5,330	23.5
Males 15 - 64		17,930	31.5	9,990	32	7,370	32.5
Females	15 - 44	11,610	20.5	5,770	19	4,530	20
	45 - 60	5,010	9	3,490	11.5	2,280	10
Elderly	Females 60 and over	4,370	7.5	3,450	11.0	2,290	10
	Males 65 and over	1,690	3	1,530	5	920	4
	Total Pensioners	6,060	10.5	4,980	16.0	3,210	14
Elderly Living Alone	Females 60 and over	1,250	%		%		%
	Males 65 and over	270	Pension- able Popula- tion		Pension- able Popula- tion		Pension- able Popula- tion
	Total Elderly alone	1,520	25				
Pensioners with other pensioners only		1,780	29.5				

DISTRICTS - 1966 CENSUSHOUSEHOLDS

		Middleton		Chadderton		Failsworth	
Households	Total	17,380	%	11,240	%	7,850	%
	Owner-occupied	7,520	43.5	7,020	62.5	5,010	64
	L.A. Owned	7,740	44.5	1,800	16.5	1,120	14
	Rented Unfurnished	1,770	10	2,060	18	1,460	18.5
	Other Tenure	350	2	360	3	260	3.5
Total		17,380	-	11,240	-	7,850	-
Households	Hot Water	16,260	94	9,730	87	7,230	92
	Fixed Bath	15,150	87	8,640	77	6,610	84
	Inside	14,010	81	7,570	67	5,680	72
	W.C. Outside	2,620	15	3,200	28	2,020	26
	Either	16,630	96	10,770	96	7,700	98
	With all 3 above amenities (inside w.c.)	13,920	80	7,500	67	5,610	72

(% to nearest 0.5%)

Note : Above figures being based on 10% sample are subject to statistical "sampling error"

There is however a 95% probability that the true figure is $n \pm 20 \sqrt{\frac{n}{10}}$ where n = number as printed above.

Table 1VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Live Births (total)</u>			555
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
Legitimate	272	245	
Illegitimate	22	16	
<u>Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :-</u>			
Crude Rate			17.4
Adjusted Rate			17.2
(Comparability factor 0.99)			
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births			7
Stillbirths			5
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			9
Total Live and Stillbirths			560
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)			6
Legitimate	Males 1	Females 3	
Illegitimate	Males 1	Females 1	
<u>Infant Mortality Rates.</u>			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births			11
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			53
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)			7
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)			5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			14
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			Nil
Maternal Mortality (rate per 1,000 live and still births)			Nil
<u>Total Deaths (all ages)</u>			398
<u>Death rate : per 1,000 population :-</u>			
Crude Rate			12.5
Adjusted Rate			
(Comparability factor 1.13)			14.1

Table 2

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS.

		1969	1968	1964	1959	1949
Live Births	No.	555	510	545	493	473
Adjusted Rate		17.2	15.8	16.6	15.8	15.1
Stillbirths	No.	5	9	6	10	13
Adjusted Rate		9	17	10.9	19.9	27
Total (Live and Still Births)	No.	560	519	551	503	486
Total Infant Deaths	No.	6	13	8	13	13
Rate.		11	25	14.7	26.4	27
Neo-Natal Deaths	No.	4	7	6	9	8
Rate.		7	14	11	18.3	16.9
Maternal Deaths	No.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Rate.						
Total Deaths	No.	398	409	409	420	406
Adjusted Rate.		14.1	14.6	14.3	15.3	14.2

Marriages.

There is no Register Office in Chadderton, and to the figure of the marriages contracted in the churches and chapels of Chadderton, it is necessary to add the number of Chadderton people who were married in the District Register Office at Oldham. On this basis, the total number during 1969 was 240, compared with 243 in 1968.

Table 3.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH		Sex	Total All Ages
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	2
		F	-
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	M	-
		F	1
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasms, Oesophagus	M	1
		F	-
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2
		F	3
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasms, Intestine	M	5
		F	4
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasms, Lung, Bronchus	M	18
		F	1
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-
		F	8
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	2
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	3
B19(10)	Leukaemia	M	1
		F	2
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	6
		F	13
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	M	1
		F	5
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M	-
		F	1
B23	Anaemias	M	1
		F	2
B46(4)	Other Diseases of the Nervous System, etc.	M	3
		F	1
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	2
		F	4
B27	Hypertensive Disease	M	3
		F	2
B28	Ishaemic Heart Disease	M	68
		F	32
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	M	13
		F	7
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	M	22
		F	27
B46(5)	Other diseases of Circulatory System	M	4
		F	7
B31	Influenza	M	1
		F	-
B32	Pneumonia	M	20
		F	12

CAUSES OF DEATH, CONTD.

CAUSE OF DEATH		Sex	Total All Ages
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	32
		F	8
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	-
		F	1
B34	Peptic Ulcer	M	1
		F	-
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	2
		F	-
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	4
		F	7
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	3
		F	-
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1
B46(8)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	-
		F	3
B46(10)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	2
		F	2
B42	Congenital Anomalies	M	2
		F	1
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	-
		F	1
B45	Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	M	-
		F	2
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	4
		F	2
BE48	All other Accidents	M	3
		F	3
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	1
		F	2
BE50	All other External Causes	M	1
		F	-
		Total -	398
		All Causes	

Table 4.
AGES AT DEATH.

Years	M	F	1969	1968	1964
Under 1	2	4	6	13	8
1 - 4	1	1	2	2	2
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	1
15 - 24	3	-	3	3	4
25 - 44	7	1	8	12	15
45 - 64	59	33	92	117	113
65 - 74	96	50	146	110	123
Over 75	64	77	141	152	143
Totals	232	166	398	409	409

In 1969 there were 398 deaths in Chadderton.

The crude death rate was 12.5 per 1,000 of the population. The adjusted death rate which takes into account the effect of the age structure of the population on the number of deaths was 14.1, whereas in 1968 it was 14.6. Specific causes of death are detailed in Table 3 and ages at death in Table 4.

As has been the pattern for recent years, the main causes of death are due to degenerative diseases of the heart, circulatory system, nervous system, cancer and diseases of the respiratory system, which is to be expected of a generally ageing population.

Table 5.

INFANT MORTALITY - 1969
(Deaths under one year of age)

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1 - 6 days	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	4 - 12 months	Total
Congenital Malformations	-	-	1	1	-	2
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other Causes of Peri- Natal Mortality (Mainly prematurity)	1	1	-	-	-	2
Other External Causes	1	-	-	-	-	1
	2	2	1	1	-	6

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS.

There were 6 infant deaths in 1969, a decrease of 7 from the 1968 figure. This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 11 which is below the national average of 18. The main loss of infant life is found in prematurity, congenital malformations, the causes of which are not easily found. Adequate ante-natal care must always be maintained and expectant mothers encouraged to attend ante-natal clinics as early as possible in pregnancy.

There were 5 stillbirths giving a rate of 9 per 1,000 births, to compare with the national rate of 13.

	STILLBIRTH RATE (Per 1,000 live births)	NEO-NATAL RATE (Per 1,000 live births)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Per 1,000 live births)
1969	9	7	11
1968	17	14	25
1964	10.9	11	14.7
1959	19.9	18.3	26.4

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths in the district during the year. Although maternal deaths are now fortunately very rare, all such details associated directly or indirectly with childbirth, are the subject of enquiries instigated by the Minister of Health.

SECTION B.

Infectious Diseases - 1969.

The full list of Infectious Diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health is as follows :-

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis (acute)
Dysentery	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis (acute)	Scarlet Fever
Food poisoning	Smallpox
Infective Jaundice	Tetanus
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis	Typhoid Fever
Malaria	Typhus
Measles	Whooping Cough
Meningitis (acute)	Yellow Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	

SECTION B

Table 6

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1969.

	(After Correction of Diagnosis)	CASES NOTIFIED								
		Total Cases at all ages	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+
Scarlet Fever	8	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	183	7	57	57	59	2	-	1	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	10	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	23	-	1	2	8	3	5	4	-	-
	233	9	60	61	75	8	8	9	1	2

1. Scarlet Fever.

Eight cases were notified during 1969, nowadays with modern treatment this disease usually takes a mild form.

2. Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Acute Poliomyelitis.

No cases of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough or Acute Poliomyelitis were recorded in 1969.

Immunisation is available against these diseases, and parents must ensure they take advantage of this protection for their children.

3. Smallpox

No cases were recorded, Vaccination is also available against this, and is still the most effective control against the disease. Most of the recent cases of Smallpox in this Country have usually been brought in from endemic areas.

4. Measles

There were 183 cases of measles recorded in 1969, an increase of 135 over the 1968 figures, this of course fitting in with the two yearly pattern of the disease. Measles is still one of the main causes of morbidity amongst young children and whilst immunisation is now available, this is only being accepted slowly by parents.

5. Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

There were 10 cases of dysentery actually reported during 1969, but many more suspected cases were investigated by the Health Department. Much of the Public Health Inspector's time is taken with the investigation of suspected cases and contact tracing of both dysentery and Food Poisoning, this is seen by the number of Specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

The importance of personal hygiene, particularly among food handlers, and in places, such as day nurseries where children are in close contact cannot be stressed enough, indeed care in personal hygiene is one of the main methods of control in the prevention of these communicable diseases.

Table 7

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	1969	1968	1964	1959
Scarlet Fever	8	1	9	51
Whooping Cough	-	7	24	21
Measles	183	48	288	195
Tuberculosis				
Pulmonary	5	7	15	22
Non-Pulmonary	2	1	-	1
Dysentery	10	28	16	51
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	10
Infective Jaundice	23	1	-	-
	231	93	353	351

TUBERCULOSISNEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1969

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
YEARS								
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 24	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 44	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
45 to 64	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 to 74	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Over 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	-
	5		2		2		-	

The number of new cases of pulmonary disease showed a decrease of 2 on last year's figures. Two new cases of non-pulmonary disease were notified during the year.

Most cases are now detected in the early stages of the disease by X-ray examinations. Such examinations are carried out at Chest Clinics and by 'Mass Radiography' Units. Early diagnosis greatly increases the chance of successful treatment. At the end of the year there were 37 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 14 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register.

A tuberculosis health visitor of the County Council carries out the duties of tuberculosis visitation.

SECTION C.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose, Chadderton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Chadderton, is also Divisional Medical Officer. The address of the Divisional Health Office is 'TYLON' Middleton Road, Chadderton.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Eaves Lane	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Central	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
	(First Monday in every month Doctor carries out Blood Clinic)	

A Relaxation Class and Mothercraft Class are held alternative Fridays. All expectant mothers in the area are eligible to attend these classes. Post-natal examinations were mainly carried out by the general practitioners. Four midwives serve the area at present.

Child Welfare Clinics.

Sessions were held as follows :-

Eaves Lane (Doctor in attendance every other Friday)	Wednesday and Friday 2 - 4 p.m.
Central (Doctor in attendance Tuesday and Thursday)	Tuesday and Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.

Health Education, one of the main purposes of the Child Welfare Clinics, was carried out by means of posters, pamphlets, and booklets and by individual instruction given by the Health Visitors and Medical Officer.

Day Nurseries.

The nurseries provide care for the children of mothers who go out to work, and in particular, those who through social circumstances are the breadwinners of the family. The major share of the cost of the County Council nurseries of which there are two in Chadderton, is borne by the ratepayers.

In addition to the County Nurseries. two factories within the district provide accommodation for children whose mothers work in the factories.

Brook Street.

Coalshaw Green.

Number of days County Nurseries were open - 1969	245	245
Total attendances 0 - 2	1870	990
3 - 5	4845	6087
Number of places available		
0 - 2	8	8
3 - 5	25	25

Unmarried Mothers.

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the County Council as local health authority. Those in need of help are put in touch with the appropriate statutory and voluntary services and their admission to mother and baby homes may be arranged.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Protection by immunisation is now available against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Poliomyelitis vaccination is available at Clinics to all those between the ages of six months and forty years, the vaccine now being given by mouth. Measles vaccination is also now available.

The importance of receiving protection from these diseases against which immunisation is available must be emphasised once again. Urgent immunisation in the face of a threat of disease seldom produces the degree of protection which routine immunisation affords.

SCHOOL HEALTH.

Minor Ailment Clinics.

Children referred from school, or brought by parents, may attend the Central Clinic from 9.30 to 10 a.m.

Dental Clinic.

Sessions are held at Eaves Lane Clinic as follows :-

Monday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.0 p.m.
Tuesday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.0 p.m.
Wednesday	9 - 12.30	
Thursday		1.30 - 5.0 p.m.
Friday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.0 p.m.

Dental services are available for scholars, expectant mothers and certain pre-school children.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

The Consultant Ophthalmologists attend the Central Clinic every Tuesday morning and Wednesday afternoon for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Children are seen by appointment only. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by the Ophthalmologists to the local hospitals.

Chiropody.

Mr. J. W. Davidson, Chiropodist, holds two sessions a week at the Central Clinic on Tuesday and Friday mornings for children.

Educational Guidance.

County Teachers of the Deaf attend the local Clinics during the year to give educational guidance to partially hearing children who might not otherwise benefit fully from their schooling.

These teachers also carried out routine hearing tests in schools and examined children referred by the School Medical Officer.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES

District Nursing Service.

The Home Nursing Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council through Health Division 14. Four District Nurses and two State Enrolled Assistant Nurses work in the Chadderton area and a male nurse is also available for certain cases as required. These nurses are now attached for working purposes to the main General Practice Areas on the district and work on a Practice basis rather than on an Area basis.

Details of cases attended by the nurses are given below :-

No. of individual cases attended	654
No. of routine visits	25014
No. of casual visits	1100

Home Help Service

This is a divisional service, supervised by a Home Help Organiser. A large part of the service is devoted to the care of the aged, handicapped and chronic sick.

Domestic help is provided for families when the mother is prevented from carrying out her duties by reason of confinement or illness.

Tuberculosis Care.

A special Health Visitor is employed for this work. Her duties include help and advice to patients in their own homes, contact tracing and attendance at the Chest Clinic.

WELFARE SERVICES

The first aim of the welfare services is to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes. To this end, the work of the voluntary organisation is most important and the proper care of Old People is dependent on full co-operation between statutory and voluntary organisations.

The special housing schemes with warden supervision, of which Chadderton has five, comprising 180 bungalows, are particularly valuable in helping to preserve the independence of older people. At Denton House there are also accommodated 30 persons in flatlets with a full-time warden in charge. At the time of writing this report, Chadderton's first multi-storey flatlet scheme 'Stockfield House' has been opened and consists of 45 units for aged persons.

Residential accommodation for aged persons too frail to live in their own homes is provided in eight divisional homes, one of which is situated in Broadway, Chadderton.

Chadderton has a very active Old People's Welfare Committee which is a fully representative body interested in the care of the elderly. Membership of this Committee includes Councillors, Doctors, District Nurses, Health Visitors, Hospital Almoners, National Assistance Board, National Insurance and Local Authority Officials, together with interested persons from Churches in the district. The Committee's aims are to relieve loneliness and further the health and well-being of those growing old. An essential part of these services is the visiting of old people in the district so that their needs may be ascertained.

There are eleven Over-Sixties Clubs in the district. These provide a weekly meeting place and are well attended and enjoyed by all.

The local health authority has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons. These include the blind, deaf and those suffering from physical disabilities. A register of handicapped persons is kept and help is given to them directly and in co-operation with voluntary bodies.

There are weekly meetings of the social centre for physically handicapped people, and of the social centre for blind persons in the district.

Chiropody sessions for old people are held by appointment at the Central Clinic and Eaves Lane Clinic as follows :-

Central	Wednesday and Thursday	9.0 a.m. - 12 noon.
Eaves Lane	Monday	1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
	Friday	9.00 a.m. to 12 noon.

The chiropody service is also available to old people in their own homes who for medical reasons are unable to attend the Clinic.

CONVALESCENCE.

Applications for convalescence for adults and children come from hospital almoners, social workers or general practitioners. Financial responsibility rests with the applicant, though assistance is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Regional Hospital Board has at its disposal, convalescent homes as a continuation of treatment for patients requiring same. Admission to this type of home is arranged by the local Hospital Management Committee.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

This service is provided by Lancashire County Council vehicles from the two ambulance stations in the division as directed by radio from a Control Centre at Whitefield (Tel. No. WHI 6666)

HOSPITALS.

Most Chadderton patients are admitted to one of the two Oldham Hospitals, Oldham Royal Infirmary or the Oldham and District General Hospital. Some maternity cases are admitted to the Woodfield Nursing Home, Oldham. Manchester hospitals are also available as required.

Infectious Diseases.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases and requiring hospital treatment are admitted to Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

X-Ray Facilities.

X-ray facilities are provided by the Radiology Department of the Oldham Hospitals.

Venereal Diseases.

Treatment of patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are sent to the Pathology Department, Oldham and District General Hospital, or to the National Blood Transfusion Service, Derby Street, Manchester. Almost all the pathology specimens were sent to the Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester.

During the year, 222 faeces specimens were submitted for examination. Of these, 6 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organisms. The remaining 216 specimens were negative.

My thanks again to Dr. Tobin, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their valued help and co-operation which is so readily given to this Department.

CHILDREN'S ACT, 1948.

This Act is administered by the Lancashire County Council, Children's Department, and the Chadderton district is served by the Area Children's Office at Jowetts Walk, Manchester Road, Ashton-under-Lyne. The telephone number is ASHTon 4338/9. The Department's main function is to care for children who, because of various family misfortunes, cannot be looked after by their own parents, and children who have been removed from their homes by a court order committing them to the care of the local Authority.

The Area Children's Officer reports that :-

During 1969, requests for children to be received into care came from 18 families in Chadderton and these involved 37 children in all. As in previous years efforts were made in every case to find an alternative solution which did not entail the child leaving home, but it was necessary for 16 children from 10 families to be received into care. 7 of the applications for care were on account of the illness of the mother, father being unable to care. Four families were deserted by the mother, one family faced eviction and six applications were of a miscellaneous nature.

Five enquiries from prospective foster parents were received from the Chadderton area during 1969, one application which was approved for long-stay placement and one application being approved for short stay placement.

The Authority very carefully investigates all applications for fostering and some applicants later realise that the implications of taking a child into their homes are more difficult than at first anticipated, particularly as placements may involve a certain amount of re-arrangement in their homes. The Lancashire County Children's Committee continues to appeal for foster homes by publicity through public and private meetings, various forms of advertisement and through numerous channels of contact within the area.

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An officer from the Children's Department attends every juvenile court to present school and psychiatric reports and to obtain remand home vacancies when these are required. One boy from the district was committed to the care of the local authority during 1969 and one boy was committed to an approved school.

The Area Children's Committee meets monthly to review the progress of the work of the Department in the district. Chadderton U.D.C. is represented on the Committee by Councillor H. Shanley.

Regular meetings of the co-ordinating Committee set up to deal with families in need of help and guidance are held, and those attending include the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Area Children's Officer, local N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, appropriate Health Visitors and School Attendance Officer, the Probation Officer and other interested persons. These meetings prove invaluable in dealing with families whose problems may concern various departments, and call upon their respective resources.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1963.

This latest Act imposes a duty on every local authority to make available such advice, guidance and assistance as may promote the welfare of children by diminishing the need to receive children into or keep them in care under the Children's Act, 1948, and any provisions made by the local authority, may if it is thought fit, include the giving of assistance in kind, or exceptionally, in cash.

For the purposes of the Act 'child' means a person under the age of eighteen.

The Act also introduces new legislation in respect of children in need of care, protection or control, juvenile courts, approved schools and general provisions as to the employment of children and young persons. The department was able to offer advice and assistance to sixty-one families residing in the Chadderton area during the period under review.

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Health Department,
422 Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

July, 1970.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my second Annual Report on the work of the Department during the past year.

The practice of Annual Reports is well-established and I have followed the pattern. Activities are detailed under the various headed sections and statistical tables. The increasing pace and pressure of work is most noticeable and the speed with which the answer or action is expected can now, more than ever be 'felt'. In years past those of us who were thirsty for knowledge or who sought experience out of the ordinary run of things in our field had time for research, investigation and experiment but during the year it was a case of first keeping up with demands. For this reason every matter did not get the degree of attention it merited.

The fact of no staff changes greatly assisted in the volume of work carried out. I have been exceptionally well served by the Inspectorate and a most capable Deputy, otherwise this report should have shown much less.

It is in the field of 'Noise' that our knowledge, work and activity shows the greatest increase. Noise nuisances call for an approach which is not unknown of Public Health Inspectors and it is fair to say we have met the challenge in this District, even if we have not always given the answer the complainants wanted to hear. It is most encouraging to see that on the two occasions where outside Accoustic Experts have been brought in, their findings and ours were very close indeed. We differ in our interpretation of nuisance, where it must be admitted that the Accoustic Consultant is not necessarily the expert. It is one thing to measure a noise at a given point, compare it with the recommendations in B.S.4.I.4.2. and an entirely different matter to serve a Statutory Notice to abate a nuisance. I am of the opinion that the Basic and Corrected Criterion are too generous and that standards should be raised.

Much of the year's work falls within the guide-lines of my predecessor, Mr. Mann, and for some years yet his decisions will influence the Department's work.

I would like to express my thanks to all who have provided statistics for this report and I must record my great appreciation for the encouragement and assistance I have received from the Members and Officers of the Council during the year.

Thanks are due to Dr. Brackenridge and his Deputy for the help and backing I have received from them, particularly in the field of Housing and it would be remiss of me not to acknowledge all the fine assistance with the outside administration and Committee work which has been forthcoming from the Clerk of the Council and Mr. Morris.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. Locker,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D.General Sanitary Administration.

The details of the work of the Department's staff together with the relevant details and appropriate comments are set out in the following tables. The demands of the day do not vary noticeably from year to year although the increase of public demand can be 'felt' together with the increased speed of action called for.

Administrative work increases noticeably from year to year. Letter writing and telephone conversations absorbs more and more of my time. There appears to be no way of opting out of this spiral in favour of more field work.

Three very noticeable increases in visits are those in respect of the removal of abandoned vehicles and the itinerant caravan dwellers and noise complaints.

Table 1.

Houses inspected re. Housing Act	8
-do- Public Health Act	985
-do- Rents Act	-
-do- Overcrowding	7
-do- Vermin (private)	64
-do- Vermin (Council)	22
-do- Water Supply	124
-do- Smoke Control Areas	1257
Tents, vans and sheds	69
Drainage - initial	611
" - re-visits	256
Drain Tests	85
Drains cleansed by Drainage Labourer	339
Closets - fresh water (a) inspected	257
(b) cleansed	60
waste water (a) inspected	53
(b) cleansed	50
Waste water closet conversions	34
Interviews	507
Noise abatement	107
Offensive accumulations	28
Rats and mice	357
Factories - mechanical	52
non-mechanical	2
Keeping of poultry	1
Piggeries and Stables	5
Marine Stores	3
Schools	5
Shops Act	73
Smoke observations	234
Atmospheric pollution	36
Storage of petroleum	166
Miscellaneous	314

Public Cleansing	1136
Tip and Salvage Depot	657
Litter Act	10
Slaughterhouses	179
Butchers	36
Bakehouses	30
Food Preparing Premises	51
Industrial Canteens and School Meal Centres	57
Restaurants and Cafes	20
Fish Frying Premises	23
Grocers	102
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	24
Ice-cream Premises	49
Milk Shops and Dairies	31
Street Vendors and Hawkers	3
Licensed Premises	27
Condemned Food	65
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	25
Abandoned vehicles	413
Public Conveniences	76
Farms	51
Improvement Grants, etc.	121
No. of Ice-cream samples	9
Bath Water samples	4
Drinking Water Samples - Wells	11
Drinking Water Mains	3
Enquiries Infectious Diseases	25
Miscellaneous	7
Re-inspections - Housing Act	120
Public Health Act	620
Houses found defective under Public Health Act	114
Informal notices served	114
Informal notices complied with	85
Informal notices proceeding to Statutory Notices	29
Statutory Notices complied with by Owner	9
Local Authority	1
Statutory Notices served	10

The number of Statutory Notices necessary to bring about the abatement of nuisances continues to decline. 114 informal notices were issued with 29 proceeding to Statutory Notices to secure the required action. No action for a nuisance order proved necessary.

The reduction in the number of complaints of housing defects continues with the advance of the Clearance Programme and the increase in owner-occupation.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The reports of water samples examined by the Pennine Water Board the statutory undertakers for the District were satisfactory. Complaints of unsatisfactory water are very few and are in the main confined to low pressure. This office is able to arrange with a private Contractor for the cleansing of common service mains at the expense of the users. During the year 9 houses took advantage of this service.

The common service pipe is a feature of this District but so far it has not adversely affected Standard Grant work. However, an individual service must be a feature of a General Improvement Area.

One complaint of 'insects coming from the tap' proved to be fresh water shrimps which the Board inform us occur occasionally during periods of drought.

The position of the shallow well supplies remains unaltered. One at least will disappear under the motorway operation and the premises served by it will have a piped supply. Of ten samples taken only four gained a satisfactory report.

Sewerage, Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

The sewage from the District is now treated at the new Oldham sewage works which is in Chadderton, with the exception of a small quantity which is treated in Manchester. This exception is due to geographical location of certain properties.

A new low level pumping station is in an advanced stage of planning. Its function will be to raise sewage from a low lying area in the District to the works and replaces an old installation.

During the warm weather of the year a considerable smell nuisance arose from the Oldham works which affected a large number of Chadderton residents.

The Council received a petition from the complainants and a Sub-Committee of Councillors and Officers met in Oldham to discuss the legitimate complaint. A temporary solution, using air-borne deodorants was immediately installed, but this achieved very little. The lasting solution which is being actively pursued and which involves considerable expenditure lies in an alternative sludge disposal method.

The Department's drainer, a job he combines with Rodent and other pest control, cleared 339 blockages in domestic drainage. Many of these received attention in the same half-day of receipt of the call for service.

6 Statutory Notices were required for drainage items, no court action was necessary but default action was taken in respect of 1.

All necessary calls for use of the gully emptying machine from the Engineer and Surveyor's Departments were quickly and willingly met, these were mainly to the odd flooded cellar area or sub-floor space.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The situation relating to pail closets in the unsewered area of the District remains unaltered. One further waste water closet was converted to a water closet. The number of waste water closets in use was further reduced by the Clearance.

The photograph shows one design which is unique, this combined with the short untrapped sink waste pipe is a nuisance of which we are well rid.

The house is in a confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order and will be demolished in the near future.



Disinfestation and Rodent Control.

It can be reported that all infestations of rats and mice were of a minor nature and were dealt with quickly.

The areas of many complaints in the last year is now silent. The allegations were made (and perhaps some complainants honestly held that view) the rats emanated from the Council's Tip. Once the building operations in the vicinity ceased and all the drain connections were completed, no further trouble was experienced.

It has been previously mentioned that Warfarin was quite ineffective against the house mouse. Signs are that Alphakill is less effective, certainly it is less effective in warmer weather than in cold - with temperatures over 60 F. the kill is nought. Arsenic-oxide and sugar meal bait has proved a good standby where safety permitted its use.

A special Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food reporting on its enquiry into the Foot and Mouth Disease Epidemic regarded the extermination of rats as an urgent matter and one of very great importance. Without that statement this Department has the same regard for this work.

Table 2.PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.Action taken - 1969.

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non- Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural.</u>
1. Number of properties in district.	12,154	1
2. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	586	1
Number infested by (1) Rats	289	1
(11) Mice	78	-
3.a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	16	2
b. Number infested by (1) Rats	13	2
(11) Mice	-	1

SEWER TREATMENTS - 1969.

Number of manholes in the district	1443
Number of manholes baited (Fluoroacetemide was used)	477

Public Cleansing.

The Department operates the following on refuse collection, street cleansing and refuse disposal.

Shark	50 cu. yd.	Purchased January, 1968.
Shelvoke & Drewry	35 cu. yd.	" September, 1966.
Shelvoke & Drewry	35 cu. yd.	" November, 1966.
Karrier Fore & Aft	15 cu. yd.	" November, 1967.
Karrier 3 bay side loader	8 cu. yd.	" June, 1968.
1 B.M.C. 5 ton Tipper		" June, 1968.
Fore & Aft S & D. Tipper purchased from the Borough of Swinton & Pendlebury (first regd. in October, 1956.)		
Johnson Suction operated street cleansing machine (Single Sweep)		" September, 1968.
Johnson Section operated street cleansing machine (Dual sweep)		" January, 1964
Michigan Mechanical Shovel 1 cu. yd. bucket.		" 1966.

Mini-van purchased second-hand 1969

This section of the work is staffed by :-

A foreman.	17 loaders
3 drivers.	2 sweeper drivers
2 driver loaders	3 Dandy men.
2 drivers mates	
1 spare driver	

Insect Pests.

There is little to report in this field this year.

The following were treated :-

Fleas	5
Bedbugs	6
Cockroaches	29
Scabies	1
Golden Spider Beetles	3
Others	25

One complaint, certainly new to me, proved to be Sewer Flies. These occurred in a quite cold spell of weather and infested a new house of recent occupation. We were advised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Manchester, to whom we owe our education on this point, that they breed in a sewer or drain and emerge by a broken pipe or a poor connection.

Smoke testing revealed a drainage fault.

There was one minor fly nuisance at the Tip which occurred in a warm spell in October. No nuisance was experienced during the Summer months.

I regret that I cannot report that every house in the Urban District received a weekly collection. The majority of premises can claim to have had this level of service. With the exception of the week when all members of the collection, disposal and sweeping staff were on an unofficial stoppage to register their dissatisfaction with the level of wages, and the period which followed, other delays were minor.

Stoppages at this time were common throughout the Country and this District suffered little by comparison.

The withdrawal of labour commenced on Monday, 13th October, 1969, and was complete with the exception of the Foreman and a two man crew who worked for two hours to empty the temporary sanitary conveniences for certain home nursing cases. It was not until the Thursday that the Men's Union Officials took any real interest.

During the period of the stoppage some men were always willing to work but the militant element prevented this. Work resumed on the 20th October, but a period of unsatisfactory workmanship and conduct followed. Disciplinary action was forthcoming for men who absented themselves without proper authority and leaving arrears of refuse.

It was to the credit of this Council that they were not pressured into some form of artificial plusage payment. The Council had agreed on Joint Work Study with Crompton, Royton and Failsworth and they did not bend despite the fact that the surrounding authorities were paying more for about the same work, and did increase their bonus payments under pressure. The Council accepted that the earnings of our men were low with regard to their output but preferred to abide by their earlier decision in payment based on measurement, which is both sound and fair. The pity is that this scheme could not have been operated sooner.

The spirit of proper workmanship took, in my view, too long to return and it was some weeks before the normal cycle of events operated. Some delay was due to sickness and absenteeism and to a spate of vehicle breakdowns.

A series of one-day token stoppages was planned with a view to 'gingering' the Council to action with a pay award. These came to naught and I am convinced that the men and Union had second thoughts when the Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector explained to the Shop Steward just how strong the line of the Council could be.

The activities of refuse collectors are quite unpredictable. No sooner were the Christmas Gratuities in their hands than some resorted to go slow tactics. Certain men absented themselves without permission and without having completed their work, these were dismissed. While certain men resorted to such conduct, others gave an excellent account of themselves.

One team worked on in a fog which halted the local 'bus services and paralysed the District, and on another occasion a team completed a normal days work in a snowstorm which put down over a foot during the period of their work.

At the time of writing the men are co-operating properly with the Work Study Team and both 'sides' have come to a working understanding.

During the period of unrest, the Council considered and agreed to a scheme I devised to increase the men's earnings based on a saving in transport on the collection of shop refuse. This scheme met the stringent requirements of the Prices and Incomes Board and gained approval only to be rejected by the men.

The Council placed an order for a second Shark Vehicle for delivery in the 70/71 financial year. This should solve some of the collection/transport problems.

SALVAGE.

The Council accepted a report on the adverse economic soundness of the Paper Salvage Operation, and have transferred the buildings to the Parks Department, salvage is sold loose to a local merchant and the accumulated money is pure income.

On the collection side we have seen a dramatic increase in the number of calls for the collection of unwanted furniture and other household items. The service has been in difficulties to cope with all requests in proper time.

The amount of litter, furniture and other rubbish dumped on the vacant sites in the District continues to grow. Why the public resorts to this anti-social behaviour is beyond me when a free tip is available and a free collection service for the majority of cast-off articles.

The other material not classified as 'house refuse' in a very broad sense can be removed at a modest charge.

Refuse Disposal.

The Pulverizer, planned now for a few years is not yet operating. The scheme was deferred when this Authority, with Oldham, Royton, Crompton, Lees, Mossley, Saddleworth, Failsworth and Ashton undertook a joint study on regional refuse disposal. This was quite involved and with the aid of the L.G.O.R.U. a solution was evolved.

However the solution for the group did not prove to Chadderton's advantage.

The Council re-affirmed its desire to pulverize the refuse of this District and are going ahead. The plant will be a more modest affair than was originally planned but the quality product will not be impaired. It cannot fail to improve the present quite unsatisfactory state of the Tip.

Arrangements are in hand to dispose of a quantity of ash and other material from the Grimshaw Lane Tip. Unless this takes place, the present tip's life will be reduced to a point where tipping has been a very expensive exercise.

The Department moved from the Tip site at Crossley to the site between the Railway line and the Canal off Grimshaw Lane. The Crossley site received a quantity of excavated material from the footings of the High Rise Flat and was levelled up. Its use for playing fields in the future will be an asset in this District.

New charges were worked out in view of the greatly increased cost of land. These operate from 1st April, 1970, and are still modest by comparison, but the greatest feature of a Tip within the District, controlled by a Council Department is that a speedy and positive answer can be given to the local man who needs these facilities and the transportation distance is short.

These points will not be fully realised if and until this Council goes outside the district to dispose of refuse.

Facilities for the local people to dispose of unwanted material have been very well used but the entrance has been abused to a considerable extent. During the year 12 locks were required due to week-end tippers forcing the gates and on one occasion the gates were rammed, broken down and the Tip opened in that way.

Two prosecutions were taken under the Civic Amenities Act for illegal tipping.

72 cars were disposed of via a local contractor under arrangements renewed from last year. 68 notices were fixed to cars abandoned in the District. 42 cars were moved by their owners at the request of this office.

Street Cleansing.

Two mechanical suction operated sweepers and two dandymen operated. It was not possible to maintain the service on a full time basis as per the estimates due to the fact that the staff had, during the periods of absenteeism, etc. to be transferred to refuse collection.

Manual labour is extremely difficult to recruit and more difficult to maintain.

It is regretted that the Council took no action to utilise the provisions in the law whereby it becomes an offence to allow a dog under control to foul the street. I do not think it would solve the problem altogether, but I think some benefit could be derived. A National Movement to limit the keeping of dogs in Urban Areas is required to lessen the nuisance of dog excrement in the street and places of public resort.

Public Conveniences.

Public complaints were very few and those investigated were all connected with the action of vandals.

A single cleaner is employed full-time and this is backed by a monthly service by a contracting firm who specialise in this field.

The Council is due to consider a joint report from the Surveyor and myself on the provision of additional accommodation and refurbishing the existing.

Dustbin Replacement and Paper Sack Scheme.

The Council again resolved to extend by a further 3,000 the existing paper bag scheme of refuse storage and accepted the tender of Messrs. Butterfield & Co. Ltd. to supply the $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. high density polythene holders with heavy rubber lids. The scheme cannot operate until the new Shark collection vehicle has been delivered as the two Packamatics are quite unsuitable for sack collection at the speed necessary to complete a day's work in this District.

I have no desire to see in this District the misfortune which befell a collector in another area - because the Packamatic hopper is so slow to clear, a man stands on the ram and 'treads' the bulk down, the man in question lost a leg between the packing plates. The men of this Department were cautioned on at least four occasions for this dangerous and stupid practice.

The number of premises on paper sacks exceeds 3,500. There is little doubt that this improves the service.

During the year plastic sacks were tried as an alternative to paper but these proved inferior to the type of paper in use. The only advantage was that of price and I was glad to see the Council still carrying on with paper sacks.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The last two Smoke Control Orders came into operation during the year, bringing Chadderton's programme to a very creditable position.

There is little or no opposition to smoke control, although some people did take advantage of the rather tight supply position relative to smokeless fuel, to contravene the orders.

The uncomfortable supply position gave rise to the greatest difficulty in this section. During the early Spring some merchants were without any kind of solid smokeless fuels for very short periods. Throughout the winter choice was limited, but there was never a time when this Council would have been justified in abandoning smoke control.

Pressure from many organised sources brought about the re-opening of certain coke producing plants which will ease the demand in other sectors but I doubt if the Winter of 1970/71 will see a sufficiency of solid smokeless fuels.

In cases where the Smoke Control Orders were being contravened warnings were issued to householders. Activity of this nature was discreetly suspended during the times of difficult fuel supplies but no indication was given of this in any way.

One surprising feature of Smoke Control is the number of persons who have been content to burn smokeless fuel without ever having converted their fire applied for a grant coming forward at this stage. The position has been regularised by the Service of Notice to carry out the conversion with authority of the Committee.

This District is not too heavily committed to solid fuel and the Survey of the No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Smoke Control Areas showed that there had been a swing to gas, electricity or oil of over 50% of which gas had been by far the most popular. Of those remaining on solid fuel over half burnt coalite.

On the industrial side, 58 visits were made to 46 plants. During the year two cases were referred to the Courts. In one, the case was dismissed in what to this Department appeared to be a dubious use of technical defence. The other case was proved and the firm was fined £10. + £15. costs.

A high degree of co-operation was forthcoming except in the few cases where smoke emissions were noted and visits made.

46.

Table 3.

Smoke Control Area Progress.

Area	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Acreage	156	40	480	210	101	875
Private Dwellings	1279	146	481	292	384	1085
Local Authority Dwellings	133	-	3	228	588	-
Commercial Premises	5	1	5	7	21	13
Industrial Premises	-	-	8	2	4	14
Others	2	-	8	7	1	31
Total Premises.	1419	147	505	536	998	1143

Date submitted to Ministry	Aug. '59.	Jan. '60.	Aug. '61.	Jan. '62.	Oct. '62.	Mar. '63.
Objections received	800	29	1	4	2	2
Objections withdrawn.	-	-	1	1	-	2
Date of Public Enquiry	Jan. '60.	May, '60.	-	Jun. '62.	Feb. '63.	-
Date of Confirmation.	Mar. '60.	Nov. '60.	Jan. '62	Aug. '62.	Jun. '63.	Sept. '64.
Date of Operation.	Dec. '60.	Oct. '61.	July, '63.	July, '63.	July, '64.	July, '65.

No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	Total
256	335	146	165	249	3013
1706	1538	1276	938	216	9341
406	265	13	162	3	1801
70	41	18	21	16	218
4	51	4	14	14	115
9	28	10	7	2	105
2195	1923	1321	1307	500	11994

May, '65.	Nov. '66.	Aug. '67.	Jan. '68.	Jan. '68.	
1	-	-	-	-	839
-	-	-	-	-	4
Feb. '66.	-	-	-	-	-
Apl. '66.	Jan. '67.	Oct. '67.	'68.	'68.	-
Nov. '66.	July, '68.	Nov. '68.	June, '69.	June, '69.	-

Table 4.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) during 1969.

Premises	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	No. of written notices.	No. of occupiers prosecuted.
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	10	12	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	144	54	4	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	19	-	-	-
	173	66	4	-

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	9	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes.	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

	CLASS OF PREMISES				
	Offices	Retail Shops	Whole-sale Shops, Ware-houses	Catering establish-ments open to Public Canteens.	Fuel Storage Depots,
No. of Registered Premises at end of year.	21	115	10	33	-
No. of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during year.	7	4	6	4	-
No. of exemptions current at end of year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Space (S.5(2))	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.9)	-	-	-	-	-
Washing Facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-	-

25 visits were made during the year under the provisions of the above mentioned Act and it was necessary on two occasions to serve informal notices with regard to infringements. In each case the desired effect was obtained.

There were nine reported accidents of a minor nature.

Shops Act, 1950.

There is little activity in this field to report, and the only complaints received were in respect of two Chip shops run by Orientals. Neither justified legal action in view of the wording of the schedule on Sunday trading, although the Health Committee was anxious to proceed for what appeared at first to be a specific breach of the law.

In view of the hours of shop employees negotiated by their Trades Union the purpose of this law appears to me to have become obsolete.

Swimming Baths.

I am grateful to Mr. Hall, the Baths Manager, for the following report :-

1.	Total attendance by School Children (conducted parties)	27,435
	-do- Mentally Handicapped -do-	758
	Total number of bathers paying for admission	77,037
	Total number of swimmers during the year	105,230
2.	Total number of Old Age Pensioners using the Slipper Baths at reduced charge	1,755
3.	Total number of people using the Public Laundry	15,379

There has been a large increase in the number of bathers using the Baths during 1969, and it has been noted that more infants (children under five years of age) are now being brought to the Baths by their parents.

The Swimming Baths are now open seven days per week throughout the year.

During 1969, several Swimming Galas were held, also Life-Saving Classes were held and Swimming and Water Polo matches took place every week throughout the Season.

Central Baths Boiler Plant.

The oil fired conversion to the boiler plant is now fully operative and has removed from the sky-line a chimney which gave rise to frequent smoke emissions due to the type of plant and the nature of the demand for heat.

Schools.

The number of schools in Chadderton remained the same, and these were :-

Primary Schools	17	Secondary Modern Schools	3
Grammar Schools	2	Special Day Schools	1

In addition there is a Junior Training Centre.

During the year the Inspectors made 5 visits to Schools.

Moveable Dwellings.

During the year and in particular since Christmas, this District has experienced a marked increase of itinerant caravans in the District.

Three things have become obvious recently :-

1. The number of vans and men moving together has increased. Teens of vans on one site are now common.
2. Their visits are more frequent and there is a desperate need for another site, attitude amongst the caravan dwellers.
3. They are more difficult to move, much more aggressive and violent action is threatened on almost every occasion.

The point has been reached where I fear for the safety of the Inspectorate and I have had to ask that they visit alone only in the company of a Policeman. In times past Public Health Inspectors and caravan dwellers 'got along' and the objects were achieved sensibly, safely and relatively speedily, this is no longer the case. The situation is that the Public Health Inspectors are being used to secure the eviction of trespassers from Council land and whilst we accept that no Officer is better prepared for talking to these people it seems a waste of qualified technical time. I am in no doubt that on more than one occasion the tactful approach of an Inspector headed off physical violence to a Policeman.

Much has been written about the plight of these people and the children of these caravanners who are being brought up in a hostile world and in a way which can only lead to future trouble, but it must be recalled that most of these people follow this life to avoid current discipline, current taxation and general conformity with current standards of life. I do not think a caravan site for these people would solve their problem but would be a source of irritation for the public of the district, nor could I see the Council collecting the fees, it would then become a costly venture.

The Council, in my view, have only one course to obviate this problem and that is physical obstruction of the site to which these people resort.

Noise Abatement.

107 visits were made by the Inspectorate to 14 complaints in the District during the year.

The public is becoming less tolerant to nuisance from this source and much more aware that it is actionable.

No formal action was necessary and it must be recorded that the firms concerned were willing co-operators. I am more than ever convinced that zoning of industry is necessary, and that to prolong the life of property close to industry by Standard Grants, etc. is a mistake, however harsh the decision appears at the time.

The complaint from the occupiers of Fields New Road is an example of the above. This complaint was again raised and our measurements and observations lead to the conclusion that no Statutory Action was justified, but the noise level was a source of irritation to some individuals and the possibility of some reduction was investigated with the firm. They readily agreed to bring in a Consultant.

The problems of noise are complicated and interesting and ones which test all the powers, skill and ingenuity of the Inspectors. Their time involved in an investigation quickly amounts to days and unfortunately this proves the barrier to us. The four qualified members of this Staff have all received instruction and have mastered much which was mystery before. This is a field of future nuisance abatement and it is proper that we devote to it what our predecessors devoted to the paving of streets, yards, water supplies, etc. and the remedying of nuisances at the beginning of the century.

Petroleum Storage.

A 100% inspection of all the licensed petroleum stores was maintained.

6 disused plants were discovered and rendered safe.

Number of licences in force :-

1. Petroleum in underground tanks	33.
2. Petroleum mixture	8
3. Carbide	Nil.

Pet Animals Act.

The only premises licensed for this purpose in the district went out of use in March of this year.

Riding Establishments.

No. of premises licensed - 3

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

No. of plants licensed	2.
No. of plant licences revoked	Nil.
No. of inspections	5.
Legal proceedings	Nil.

Scrap metal Dealers.

No. of licensed premises	18
No. of visits	16

Administration of Food Hygiene Regulations and Food Inspection.Inspection of Food Premises.

The activity of the Staff in this field will be apparent from the table. It is regretted that more visits cannot be made but as no serious contraventions came to light, so it can be concluded that proper standards are general in the district.

The amount of prepacked food continues to grow, thus reducing the risk of contamination in the shop, but increasing the need for proper stock rotation. The public continues to assist us in this work by demanding higher standard year by year.

Table 6.

Type of Premises	No.	No. of Inspections
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	114	102
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	31	24
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	36	59
Bakers and Confectioners	24	30
Fried Fish Shops	20	23
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	29	68
Licensed Premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	84	146

Table 7.

Premises registered under Section 16
of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

Type of business	No. Registered	No. of Inspections
Ice-cream premises	108	93
Sausage manufacturers	16	35
Cooked meat manufacturers	14	31
Fish Frying premises	20	23
Pickling and Preserve Works	2	4
Meat Pie Makers	25	36

One new feature of food inspection appeared during the year, the quantity of imported food, chiefly in our case, Danish Bacon, presented for inspection in the Urban District. The consignments had not undergone inspection at the Ports. This will increase with the increase of containerisation.

MILK.

The supply of milk in this District is mainly heat-treated, but the District has five quite large dairy farms.

The incidence of Brucellosis in milk was confined to one Ring test result, the culture proved negative and so did the biological. This was the only one of the fourteen samples results.

Our investigations led us to conclude that the Ring test result referred to was connected with a newly purchased cow recently inoculated.

No formal action was necessary. Two farms were added to the list of registered herds under the Brucellosis Accredited Herds Scheme.

The lack of knowledge of the disease, its spread and its treatment is proving a real barrier to progress. Not particularly in this District, but in others confusing Laboratory results are not encouraging farmers to go ahead with eradication. This disease has much more significance in animals than in man.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part within the District.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed.	238	30	-	1207	12
Number inspected.	238	30	-	1207	12
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	16	4	-	20	1
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi	6.8%	13.3%	-	1.6%	8.3%
Tuberculosis only.		<u>N I L.</u>			
Cysticercosis.		<u>N I L.</u>			

Total weight condemned - 186 lbs.

Meat Inspection.

A one-hundred percent. inspection of meat at the time of slaughter was maintained at the two private slaughterhouses in the Urban District. The hours fixed present no handicap to either operator.

During the year the Ministry's Veterinary Officer made two visits to the licensed slaughterhouses in the District. He did not comment nor did I receive any report, it can only be assumed then that he held no opinion which was adverse and that the two mornings he spent achieved nothing.

The visits to the slaughterhouses totalled 179 and the income received from meat inspection amounted to

A further 36 visits were made to butcher's shops in the district.

The Meat (Sterilization) Regulations, 1969.

These regulations became operative on 1st November, 1969, just three years after the proposed Regulations were laid before Parliament. The aim of the Regulations is to cut out the spread of the dog tapeworms to man and food animals, to cut out the risk of illness which can so easily be transmitted to man from infected raw meat and knacker meat.

The Regulations have a just aim and are long overdue. The obstruction came from those who claimed they were unfairly slanted at Pet Owners, Dog Breeders, etc.

Unsound Food.

All food condemned and destroyed was voluntarily surrendered and included :-

	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	-	-	-
Canned Meats	-	3	24
Other canned foods	-	6	104
Other foods (mainly ice-cream and frozen foods)	-	9	24
	-	9	40

Imported Food Regulations, 1968.

Under these regulations we receive notice that a consignment of food from overseas has not been examined at the Port of entry. The work in this connection will increase and for example on one occasion the Department was required to examine 192 bales of Danish bacon weighing 20 tons, 1 qt. 18 lbs.

Such food is being examined for the first time in this Country.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Food Sampling.

The Urban District Council is not a Food & Drugs Authority and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following.

Co-operation with the County Sanitary Officers is excellent and we are proud of the happy relations we have with them.

Table 9.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION - 1969.

No. of Samples taken		No. of Samples taken	
1	Cream Cakes	1	Curry Sauce
1	Cough Mixture	1	Tomatoes, canned
1	Diabetic Table Jelly	1	Sterilised cream
1	Diabetic Chocolate	1	Sauce
2	Gravy Mix	1	Tomato Juice, canned
1	Chicken Soup, Canned	1	Dessert, canned
1	Scotch Beef Soup, canned	1	Soft Drink Mix
1	Potatoes, canned	1	Fruit Malt Loaf
1	Carrots, canned	2	Cider
2	Jam	1	Corned Beef
1	Cream of Tomato soup, canned	1	Cheese and onion pie
1	Chocolate Malt Drink	1	Slimming Chocolate
1	Cough Mixture	2	Christmas pudding
1	Cheese	1	Pudding, canned
2	Beef spread	1	Bacon
1	Fish paste	1	Sauce, canned
1	Spaghetti Sauce Mix	1	Boiled Ham
1	Soda Water	1	Nuts
1	Beef Sausages	1	Cake Decorations
1	Tea	1	Margarine
1	Pickles	1	Corn Oil Margarine
1	Shrimps in brine, canned	1	Milk bread

SAMPLING.

Sample	Results of Analysis	Action taken.
Informal milk	Fat 2.55% Deficient 15%	Dairy informed.
-do-	Fat 2.60% Deficient 13.3%	Dairy cautioned and further sample obtained.
Formal milk	Fat 2.45% Deficient 18.3% fat	Milk Marketing Board and producer informed.
Corned Beef	Contained 0.689 gramme of dried blood, muscle fibre and fat.	Complainant and manufacturers informed.
Cheese and Onion pie	Contained a golden spider beetle, 4 millimetres long and weighing 9 milligrams.	Prosecution - Fined £7. Costs £13.

The Department undertakes a considerable amount of work in this field and this work is aided in that there is a declared policy of Housing. Members of the Council, the public and other Departments are all aware of the logical sequence in which houses are due to be examined with clearance in view. The same applies to the houses which in our view, merit a life for Standard Grant purposes.

The declared programme was adhered to and the appropriate houses brought forward for representation during the year.

With the exception of the 117 houses which formed part of the Busk Area extension, all were dealt with by Compulsory Purchase Order. The possibility of an Area Improvement Scheme is being explored but it is my view, having examined these houses in more detail than any other Officer of the Council that, with the exception of two terraces, the standard for the kind of exercise is pitched too low.

The opportunity for Area Improvement as a policy is not great in this District. It would be in my view, unwise to extend the life of premises which are in an area of industrial activity amongst the noise, dust, dirt, traffic and movement, from which that environment is inseparable. It would be impossible to ignore the rising standards demanded of the household. The bulkhead bathroom, cut out of the first floor rear room and at the expense of bedroom space may be quite acceptable now to those whose current arrangements embrace an external w.c. in the yard and a tin bath in the kitchen, but I have grave doubts for its future acceptance. Neither can I see a family, being willing to tolerate cooking and eating, washing, etc. in a ground floor rear room with the smell from that activity being drawn up the staircase to the first floor rooms over the period of extended life. I regret that many would set the sights too low. Many requests for promotion to the Improvement Area Programme, came from the householders in the Clearance Proposals. The majority resolve to do nothing but some are willing to undertake renovations. Two blocks, only nine houses were promoted when agreement on a schedule of repairs, plus amenities (a Standard Grant was made available). Agreement and action is remarkably difficult to obtain where a number of owners are involved contrary to popular belief, experience indicated that the majority of owners in the Clearance Proposals do not wish to elevate the standard of their property.

The operation of the Standard and Improvement system is delegated to the Clerk and myself during the year.

- 49 Standard Grants were made
- 1 Improvement Grant was made
- 7 Standard Grants were refused
- 1 Improvement Grant was refused

The grants covered

22 Baths

27 Wash hand basins

32 Indoor w.c.'s.

26 Hot water supplies.

The following Clearance Areas were represented during the year.

Clearance Area Title	No. of houses.	Represented.	Confirmed.
Burnley Lane No. 1	5	16.12.68.	15.5.69.
Burnley Street No. 1.	34	21.4.69.	16.2.70.
James Street No. 1.	2	21.4.69.	16.2.70.
Frederick Street No. 1.	5	21.4.69.	16.2.70.
Ramsdale Street No. 1.	13	21.4.69.	31.7.69.
Middleton Road No. 3.	10	21.4.69.	16.2.70.
Middleton Road No. 4.	2	21.4.69.	16.2.70.
Middleton Road No. 5.	2	21.4.69.	16.2.70.
Denton Lane No. 1.	3	16.6.69.	12.2.70.
Stock Lane No. 1.	2	16.6.69.	19.2.70.
Stock Lane No. 2.	2	16.6.69.	19.2.70.
Stock Lane No. 3.	2	16.6.69.	19.2.70.
Stock Lane No. 4.	2	16.6.69.	19.2.70.
Stock Lane No. 5.	3	16.6.69.	19.2.70.
Stockfield Road No. 1	2	16.6.69.	19.2.70.
Stockfield Road No. 2	5	16.6.69.	19.2.70.
Washbrook No. 4.	24	16.6.69.	22.4.70.
Mellor Street No. 4.	8	16.6.69.	22.4.70.
Brook Street No. 1.	34	20.10.69.	27.5.70.

Table 10.

61.

(a) STATISTICS

1. Number of new houses erected during the year :-

	HOUSES	FLATS
1. By the local authority	21	58
2. By other local authorities	-	-
3. By other bodies	183	-

2. Total number of Council-owned dwellings existing at end of year 2299

3. Inspections of dwelling-houses during this year :-

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts.)	993
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	1733
(c) No. of dwelling houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.	215
Total number of dwellinghouses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which	
(a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time)	2365.
(b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made	Nil

4. Houses demolished :-

In Clearance Areas :-

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Families
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	142	305	129
2. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas :-

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	-	-
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil	-	-
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Nil	-	-
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil	-	-

5. Unfit Houses closed

1. Under Sections 16(4) (17(1), 35(1), Housing Act, 1957.	1	4	1
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

6. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :

	By Owner	By Local Authority
1. After informal action by Local Authority	67	-
2. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	17
(b) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

7. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use, Housing Act, 1957 :

	No. of houses	No. of separate dwellings contained in Col. (1)
	(1)	(2)
Position at end of year :		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	-	-

8. Purchase of Houses by Agreement.	No. of houses.	No. of Occupants of houses in Col. (1)
	(1)	(2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	10	17

TABLE 11.
CLEARANCE PROGRESS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS FROM
1953 UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1969.

Title of Area	Date	Representation		Re-housing		Area completed.
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of persons re-housed	No. of houses demolished	
Completed Areas brought forward from 1953		682	1644	1336	673	YES
1966						
Top o'th'Green	21 Mar.	6	11	11	6	YES
Old Lane No. 1	"	3	3	3	3	YES
Old Lane No. 2	"	22	45	45	22	YES
Old Lane No. 3	"	3	8	8	3	YES
Old Lane No. 4	"	44	114	106	44	YES
Lansdowne Road No. 2	13 Jun.	10	29	29	10	YES
Middleton Road No. 1.	"	7	14	14	7	YES
Cowhill No. 13	13 Sept.	21	56	49	21	YES
" No. 14	"	10	17	17	10	YES
" No. 15	"	13	23	21	13	YES
" No. 16	"	4	8	8	4	YES
" No. 17	"	25	66	53	25	YES
Totals ..		168	394	364	168	
1967						
Busk Area No.5	20 Feb.	76	185	185	76	YES
Busk Area No. 6	"	5	7	7	5	YES
Block Lane No. 4	"	4	8	8	4	YES
Railway View No. 1	"	2	3	3	2	YES
Under Lane No. 7	17 Mar.	2	1	1	2	YES
Drury Lane No. 7	"	5	7	7	5	YES
Drury Lane No. 8	"	2	8	8	2	YES
Drury Lane No. 9	"	8	25	22	8	YES
Drury Lane No.10	"	3	2	2	3	YES
Middleton Rd.No. 2	"	4	7	7	4	YES
Block Lane No. 5	"	8	14	14	8	YES
Block Lane No. 6	"	8	17	17	8	YES
Ferneyfield Rd.No.1	"	4	8	8	4	YES
Lansdowne Rd. No. 3	"	27	56	4	-	NO
Lansdowne Rd. No. 4	"	11	27	3	-	NO
Lansdowne Rd. No. 5	"	3	3	-	-	NO
Bower Lane No. 1	18 Sept.	4	5	5	4	YES

Title of Area.	Date	Representation		No. of people re-housed	No. of houses demolished	Area com- plete
		No. of houses.	No. of Persons			
Thompson Lane No.3.	18 Sept.	9	16	16	9	YES
Grimshaw Lane No.1	"	5	2	2	5	YES
Drury Lane No. 11	"	3	8	8	3	YES
Drury Lane No. 12	"	14	39	35	14	YES
Old Lane No. 5	"	25	39	37	25	YES
		232	487	365	178	

1968

Busk No. 7.	18.3.68.	56	135	135	-	NO
Busk No. 8.	"	27	67	67	-	NO
Busk No. 9.	"	6	12	12	-	NO
Busk No. 10.	"	18	41	41	18	YES
Busk No. 11.	"	13	41	41	-	NO
Lansdowne Road No.6.	17.6.68.	35	75	75	-	NO
Lansdowne Road No.7.	"	3	11	11	-	NO
Lansdowne Road No.8.	"	38	63	63	-	NO
Lansdowne Road NO. 9	"	13	22	22	-	NO
Foxdenton Lane	16.9.68.	7	18	18	-	NO
No. 4.						
Foxdenton Lane						
No. 5	"	7	14	14	-	NO
Foxdenton Lane						
No. 6	"	4	9	9	4	YES
Mellor Street No.1	"	3	2	2	3	YES
Mellor Street No.2	"	3	12	12	-	YES
Mellor Street No.3	"	13	42	42	-	NO
Washbrook No. 2.	"	6	4	4	6	YES
Washbrook No. 3.	"	3	5	5	3	YES
		255	573	573	34	

Clearance Progress
of Individual Unfit
Houses represented
from 1953 up to
31st December, 1969.

271 620 357 228

EDUCATION.

Course.	Situation.	Duration.	Members of Staff attending.
Dip. P.H.I.	Salford College Advanced Technology.	Day release. 2 days per week. 3 terms.	1
Noise Abatement	University of Salford.	3 days	2
Refuse Supervisors.	Salford College Advanced Technology.	1 day per week. 39 weeks.	1
Symposium on Housing F. Assn. P.H. N.W. Centre.	Lancaster University	Friday p.m. Saturday and Sunday.	1
Assoc. of Public Health Inspectors N.W. Centre Week-end School.	Lyme Hall, Disley.	Friday p.m. Saturday and Sunday.	2
L.G.O.R.U. Vehicle Renewals.	Queens Hotel, Manchester.	1	1

